

Berlin Derision Of U. S. Shown By Bernstorff

**Former Ambassador Testifies
That Ex-Kaiser and Gen-
eral Ludendorff Ignored
Him on His Return**

Confident of Success

**Psychology of the German
Leaders Illuminated at
Responsibility Hearing**

Staff Correspondence

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The psychology of the Teuton war lord, his cold contempt for the processes of diplomacy and for peace itself, is illuminated by that part of the testimony of Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, before the committee inquiring here into the question of war responsibility, in which the count told of his reception at General Headquarters on his return from America after that country had declared war on Germany.

The passage followed what was perhaps the most dramatic incident of the entire hearing—the reading by the Socialist Deputy Sinzheimer of the Emperor's note to Secretary of State Zimmermann expressing his cold disdain for President Wilson's peace efforts, and Count Bernstorff's subsequent outburst: "Then I am told of this to-day for the first time!"

Answering the questions of committee members, the former ambassador related how, on his arrival in Germany after the collapse of his endeavors to avoid a rupture with the United States, he was ignored by the Kaiser for a period of six weeks and then deliberately insulted by General Ludendorff.

Testimony in Trial

Here is a translation of the record taken by official stenographers and issued for the German press:

Chairman Warmuth—When did you see the Kaiser after your return?

Bernstorff—Six or seven weeks after my return home. (Laughter.)

Warmuth—Did that appear unusual to you, in view of the importance of your mission?

Bernstorff—It seemed so to me at that time.

Warmuth—Do you think that you know the reasons for it in the person of the Emperor?

Bernstorff—Reasons were mentioned to me at the time which I did not take as forbidding. It was merely only a question of differing political views.

Warmuth—Are the reasons of such a character that they need be kept secret by you?

Bernstorff—If I am asked I must answer. When we left New York, the Swedish Minister had a trunk with Swedish dispatches brought on board our ship, of which we knew nothing whatever. Afterward we were held up in Halifax twelve days and carefully searched. The English confiscated the trunk. It was taken to London and there opened. The English newspapers asserted at the time that it was a trunk of mine. It was supposed that the dispatches of the embassy were in the trunk, including Zimmermann's Mexican telegram, and that it thus became known. At any rate, the Emperor believed that I did not take sufficient care of a trunk containing such dispatches.

Accused in Gerard's Leak

Warmuth—And the other reason?

Bernstorff—Once in Constantinople while we were on a trip on the Bosphorus, the Kaiser charged me with being to blame for permitting a man like Gerard to become American Ambassador to Berlin. I answered that the nomination of Gerard became known to me only after he had been selected and that I did not want to cause ill-feeling in America by recommending that Gerard be rejected. Besides that, I must also say that we were not yet at war at that time, and for that reason Gerard's personality did not appear dangerous.

Professor Schuecking—Have you ground for believing that your whole work as mediator in America was disapproved by those circles in Germany which were working for unrestricted submarine warfare? Did you get this impression particularly from personal conversations in military headquarters, with General Ludendorff and others at headquarters?

Bernstorff—I had on May 4 a conversation with General Ludendorff, from which I got the impression that my work was undesirable and antipathetic to him.

Schuecking—I should like further details about that conversation.

Ludendorff Confident of Victory

Bernstorff—General Ludendorff received me with the words: "You wanted to make peace in America. You thought perhaps that we had reached our end." To this I replied: "No, I did not think that we had reached our end; but I wanted to make peace before we did reach the end." To that the general answered: "Yes, but we don't want to. We shall now end the matter within three months with the U-boat warfare." Then I asked whether he was sure that he could end the war in three months. He replied that he had only a few hours previously received quite definite news that England could under no circumstances stand the war longer than three months owing to lack of food. General Lu-

dendorff then asked me when, in my opinion, America could appear in Europe with military forces needing to be taken seriously. I answered that this would occur in about a year; and if he thought to end the World War with the U-boat war it must be done beforehand. To this General Ludendorff answered: "A year is not needed; we shall finish up things before that with the U-boat war."

Deputy Cohen—Did your conversation with General Ludendorff occur before your first audience with the Kaiser or afterward?

Bernstorff—I spoke with the Kaiser before that.

Spoke With Hindenburg

Cohen—Did you also speak with other men of the General Headquarters?

Bernstorff—I spoke also with Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Cohen—Did anybody tell you one should not talk with the Kaiser about such serious things? Perhaps the men in the political division of General Headquarters?

Bernstorff—No.

Ginzheimer—Did you regard the reasons for which you thought you were not received by the Kaiser as real or only as a pretext?

Bernstorff—Pretext is too strong a word. I personally assumed, indeed, that the cause lay in deep-seated differences of political views.

Professor Bonn—Did you give General Ludendorff to understand that these peace efforts were no diplomatic private enterprise of your own, but that you at least believed bona fide that you were representing the policy of the government?

Bernstorff—Yes, I told him so. I recall an expression that I forgot a while ago, that General Ludendorff answered my remark about wanting to make peace before we reached our end with the words: "Moreover, you were perhaps partly justified in believing that you ought to act as you did, for from your information (instructions) you could gather the thought that we had reached the end." I now recall that answer.

Questions by Deputy Cohen brought out that Count von Bernstorff did not receive any invitation to see the military leaders at headquarters, and that his conversations there occurred casually and were of a totally informal character. Continuing, Count Bernstorff declared that German public opinion was wrought up against mediation by President Wilson and in favor of ruthless submarine warfare by "an artificial propaganda in the press."

\$35,000 Worth of Stolen Merchandise Recovered

**Philadelphia Detectives Plan to
Search Places Here in Effort
to Find More**

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Merchandise valued at \$35,000 stolen in Philadelphia and from nearby freight stations was recovered to-day in Trenton. One man was arrested and another, escaped, is being sought by the police. Establishments in New York City, suspected of being the "fence" in the disposal of the stolen goods, will be searched to-morrow.

Today's developments mark the second step in the cleaning up of a band of merchandise thieves alleged to have been operating between this city and New York. With a well organized gang placed at stations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where the stolen stuff was repacked, and the "fence" in New York, where the goods were actually sold, the scheme is said to have been a most elaborate one.

Saturday fifteen cases of goods marked "cap linings" were deposited on the freight platform of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway in Trenton. When the "cap linings" were heard to jingle the cases were ripped open. The first contained sweaters, women's dresses and other merchandise alleged to have been stolen. Search of the other cases revealed women's dresses, garters, shoes, linens, tapestries, hosiery, valuable sewing machine parts, clothing, overcoats, leather pocketbooks, waists and chemises. In addition there was a case stolen while being shipped from the Stephen Greene Printing Company, of Philadelphia, to a consignee in Washington.

Detectives say the goods stolen here were taken to Trenton in motor trucks and by boat, and after being sorted there were repacked and shipped out anew.

Machine Guns Seized at Kiel

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" reports the seizure at Kiel of seventy-eight machine guns which an army gunsmith was sending illicitly to an estate near Kiel, apparently for promotion of Pan-American interests.

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JEWELRY OF PROVEN QUALITY AND VALUE

D'Annunzio's Entry to Zara Made Dramatic Spectacle

**Striking Incidents of Occupation of Dalmatian
City Related by Eyewitness; Eloquence of
Poet Said to Have Stirred Populace to Frenzy**

ROME, Nov. 22 (By The Associated Press).—Now that details of Gabriele d'Annunzio's recent exploit on the Dalmatian coast are being permitted publication in the Italian press, after the lapse of nearly a week, some graphic accounts of the progress of the insurgent poet's adventure are coming to light. One narrative by an eyewitness who accompanied d'Annunzio on the expedition to Zara describes the events of the voyage and arrival picturesquely and records some characteristic utterances by the leader of the band of 1,000 men who set out from Fiume at midnight of November 13, d'Annunzio's torpedo boat destroyer Nullo leading the vessels of the little fleet.

By dawn of Friday morning, the narrator relates, every one was on the deck of the Nullo, d'Annunzio himself observable approached the Nullo. The craft was surrounded by his staff, with all eyes strained to catch a glimpse of the Dalmatian mainland. At 8:30 o'clock a dense cloud of smoke was seen, indicating the location of the port of Zara. Some on board thought the smoke was caused by two destroyers known to be there, while others feared that a larger Italian warship possibly was being sent out to oppose them. Every one was anxious and the sailors received orders to take their fighting posts, the gunners standing beside their pieces.

No Opposition From Millo

The port finally became clearly distinguishable and one of two destroyers, the "Millo," was observed approaching the Nullo. The craft was identified as the destroyer Indomito. The sailors on the Nullo wanted to greet it with welcoming cries, but d'Annunzio ordered that no one speak unless he gave permission. Then came a hail from the approaching destroyer, upon which all eyes were intently fixed. Her commander, speaking through a megaphone, said: "His excellency, Admiral Millo, asks where you are going?"

A pause which the narrator says seemed never would end, and marked only by the sound of the throbbing engines, finally was broken by the voice of Commander Rizzo, in charge of the squadron, who cried back from the Nullo:

"I, Gabriele d'Annunzio, commander of the City of Fiume, am going to Zara."

"All right," quickly and distinctly came the response. At the same time the sailors on the destroyer Indomito waved their arms and caps, shouting at the top of their voices: "Viva Italia! Viva d'Annunzio!"

From the Nullo came, answering voices shouting "Viva Italia! Zara!" Banners were waved frantically from both vessels, and the voice from the destroyer standing by continued, "Admiral Millo sent us to tell you he will meet d'Annunzio."

Populace of Zara Excited

The news soon spread in Zara that a convoy flying the flag of Fiume was approaching the port. All the church bells started ringing and the population flooded into the streets.

"Every face," continues the narrative, "was ecstatic with reverence and

Liner Adriatic Brings Body of R. A. Van Wyck

**No Funeral Services To Be
Held for First Mayor of
Greater City, Who Died
in Paris Last November**

**Pier Crowd Rushes Guard
European Nations Rushing
Anti-Tuberculosis Work,
Says Medical Delegate**

The body of Robert A. Van Wyck, the first Mayor of greater New York, who died in Paris last November, arrived here last night on the White Star liner Adriatic, from Southampton and Cherbourg.

It was received by relatives and will be buried privately this week in Woodlawn. It was said last night at the home of Judge Augustus Van Wyck, a brother of Mayor Van Wyck, that since funeral services were held at the American Holy Trinity Church, in Paris, there was no occasion for further services here. Robert A. Van Wyck was elected to the mayoralty in 1897, his term expiring in 1901. He was married in March, 1908, to Mrs. Kate E. Hertie, the divorced wife of John C. Hertie, Commissioner of Accounts. Soon after the marriage Mr. Van Wyck went to Paris. He was stricken with influenza in June, 1918, and died five months later.

The Adriatic carried 396 saloon, 528 second and 682 steerage passengers.

Portable Fences Rushed

The big passenger complement attracted a crowd of about 1,500 persons to the White Star pier. In their eagerness to greet their friends aboard greeters rushed the portable fences on the upper landing of the pier entrance and swarmed within the customs lines. Extra guards drove the crowds back, Customs inspectors and others having business on the pier had difficulty in getting to their stations.

Among the saloon passengers were Dr. J. H. Hatfield, of Philadelphia; Dr. David R. Lyman, of Wallingford, Conn.; and Dr. William C. White, of Pittsburgh, representatives of the National Tuberculosis Association to the meeting of the British National Association in London in October.

Dr. Hatfield, who is director of the Henry Phipps Institute, of Philadelphia, said the United States would have to work hard if she expected to keep abreast with the European countries in their efforts to arrest the spread of tuberculosis.

"The forthcoming sale of Red Cross seals in this country," said Dr. Hatfield, "will have to be pushed to the utmost to provide money for the work of 1920. Britain and France are perfecting splendid organizations for the fight against tuberculosis, and even Belgium is forging ahead in this direction. Malnutrition, brought about through the lack of good food supplies, is responsible for the spread of the disease in Europe."

Among the saloon passengers was Marion Green, of Chicago, who sang the title role of the musical "Monsieur Beaucaire" in London. He comes here to appear in the American production under the management of A. L. Erlanger.

Railroad Equipment Needed

W. H. Woodin, president of the American Car and Foundry Company, returned after a business trip through England, France, Belgium and Holland.

"The need for American locomotives and cars in Europe just now is tremendous," he said. "France and Belgium alone need \$500,000,000 worth of railroad equipment to replace that which was worn out by the war. Supplying their needs is merely a matter of arranging credits and rates of exchange. The job is too great for any group of financiers. The United States government is the only organization that can supply the present needs. Regardless of the plans of other nations, the United States should carry out the task of supplying the materials needed and handling the financing of the

enormous enterprise. We have now about ten billions of dollars invested in Europe and we will have to put in two billion and a half more to carry Europe to a position where she can hold her own. We will have to invest the two billion and a half to safeguard the original ten billion."

Another traveler on the Adriatic was John G. Masaryk, son of the President of Czechoslovakia. He comes here as Charge d'Affaires for the Czech Republic, taking the place that is being vacated by Dr. Dergler, who will represent his nation in Japan.

Among others on the Adriatic were Major and Mrs. J. F. Case, Lady Ashburton, Sir Joseph and Lady Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Cabot, Dr. B. Y. Wong, the Rev. J. Fort Newton and George C. Trendwell.

Clemenceau's Indecision Keeps Politicians Busy

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The government state makers have been actively at work during the last few days, despite the fact that they are completely ignorant as to whether M. Clemenceau desires to remain as Premier or whether, under pressure from his friends, he will accept candidacy for the Presidency of the Republic.

The earliest declaration favored Alexander Millerand as head of the coalition to succeed M. Clemenceau. Premier Millerand, toward the end of the week M. Millerand put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and Senator Charles Jonin, former Governor of Algeria, succeeded him on the state for the Presidency.

M. Jonart is much favored for Minister of Foreign Affairs in the event of a Millerand Cabinet. Talk of former Premier Briand and Barthou has been discouraged by the friends of M. Clemenceau, who resent their attacks upon the government, on the peace treaty and electoral reform.

Back Peace Resolution Business Men Seek Early Passage of Lodge Proposal

George Henry Payne, secretary of the Committee of American Business Men, announced yesterday that the organization, which was formed last week to support the League of Nations, would start a national campaign in favor of the peace resolution of Senator Lodge.

"The League of Nations and the treaty with which Mr. Wilson inextricably interwove it are dead in this country," said Richard M. Hurd, president of the committee, "and Senator Lodge points the way to the resumption of normal conditions in the United States by a concurrent resolution of Congress declaring to be the fact what is the fact, namely, that the treaty is at peace with Germany. Public support of this resolution with a view to bringing about normal economic conditions is invited by Senator Lodge and will doubtless be forthcoming."

Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, will confer to-day with members of the committee about the campaign it contemplates.

Albert's Visit Explained Favorable Atmosphere for Bel- gium Created, Says Secretary

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—King Albert's secretary explained to the correspondents to-day the object and results of the royal visit to the United States. The aim of the King, he said, was not to engage in political and economic negotiations, but it was a fact that numerous conversations which the King had with eminent American financiers, manufacturers and scientists had developed American interest and sympathy for Belgium and created a favorable atmosphere.

Interpreting the King's impressions, his secretary said the King's party was much impressed by the strong national feeling which was evident in the United States, and he added:

"America is conscious of sentiments of solidarity corded her with other peoples, and it is impossible to imagine her leaving Europe to its destinies. It is for us to use best our intelligence and forces to seize the opportunities which the immense possibilities of America offer."

Belgium to Have New Cabinet

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The King has invited M. Delacroix, the present Premier, to form a Cabinet. The new ministry, it is believed, will be a coalition one, in which the Socialists will have a part.

Memorial Shaft To Deeds of Allied Navies Is Planned

**Monument to Men of Fa-
mous Dover Patrol Is Ex-
pected To Be Constructed
in N. Y. or Washington**

Details of a scheme to construct, either in New York or in Washington, a memorial to the work of the men of the Allied navies in the great war have been made public by Percy S. Bullen, treasurer of the Association of Foreign Press Representatives in the United States. Mr. Bullen recently returned to New York from England.

The program is to duplicate here the Dover Patrol Memorial, 100 feet tall, which is to be raised on the Dover cliffs. A similar monument has been accepted by France and will be built on the French coast.

The memorial will perpetuate the heroism and sacrifice of the men of the American, British and French navies who cooperated in the work of the now famous Dover patrol. The prospectus states the object is also "to demonstrate the unity displayed by the sailors of all three nations—a tribute to the mutual understanding and good will prevailing between each and all."

English Committee Collects \$300,000

An English committee headed by Mayor E. W. T. Parley, of Dover, has raised more than \$300,000 for construction of the three monuments, which sum will not only defray the expense of the memorials, but also will help to establish a sailors' hotel in Dover.

The monuments will be of impressive proportions, and designed by an artist of international fame. It is proposed that, in view of this country and in France shall be made the occasion for a visit by a British deputation headed by the Mayor of Dover. If New York is to get this tribute a site in Battery Park or on Long Island, overlooking the Narrows, will be sought. The movement is supported on this side by Admiral Rodman and Rear Admiral Sims.

Patrol Kept Channel Clear

During the war the Dover patrol, at first made up of British and French ships, and later with American cooperation, kept the vital passage between France and England constantly open. Over this route six hundred miles of the English channel were swept daily of mines and kept clear of German submarines. More than 125,000 ships

Industrial Unrest

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made the passage safely, and the approximate number of troops carried was 8,124,858. Supplies and ammunition were carried in similar proportions. Thirty vessels were destroyed by mines, bombs or submarines.

An old lady made some very fine pies for Thanksgiving Day; some were mince, some peach, apple and lemon.

She was particularly proud of her mince pies, and, to distinguish them from the others, marked them "T. M.", meaning "tis mince"—then marked the others "T. M.", meaning "taint mince."

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